

erature as well. But college work is so engrossed by other duties that reading of this kind is apt to be fragmentary, and the opportunities for it so irregular, that we cannot well rely upon the performance of much regular and substantial work outside the class-room.

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#### SACRED AND PROFANE POLITICS.

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To the philosophic mind there ever appear problems for solution. Imbued with the ideas of modern industry, the student when launched into the midst of collegiate duties, finds himself beset with the conflicts of theory and practise. Some, gifted with credulous minds accept a conclusion as a legitimate result of an impartial investigation. Others, deprived of this boon, demand a proof for every law of mental or social science. True culture demands research and an opinion based upon the same. And woe to him who would aspire to true scholarship, without sufficient ambition to induce him to separate the true from the false, the noble from the base. He, who to-day has no fixed opinion of his own, has little influence in society.

In the class-room the opinions of men, together with the result of a life's experience, become a distinct study. In fact, such opinions and such experience form the majority of text-books. And before the student is aware he is unconsciously drawn into a discussion of theories and opinions, hence the politics of the day, either sacred or profane.

Nor can this discussion be avoided. Education demands that the politics of parties and creeds should be understood; and upon the best of authority, it should be the duty of the college to suggest to the student the course to be pursued. But in this choice the student must again understand the reason, and thus again is he thrown into a discussion as to the merits of various schools of philosophy and political science.

What by necessity becomes the duty of

Education and the College, we have endeavored to represent in the columns of the STUDENT. If we have published articles that have been radical in belief, they were only exponents of books that appear in the class-room or the library. They were the inevitable result of a liberal and unprejudiced training and were the honest convictions of writers. And as long as such articles represent the precepts of text-books and the diversity of opinions, whether they are political or religious, radical or liberal, we shall claim it our duty to give them a place among the topics of the day.

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#### THE STUDENTS' MEMORIAL.

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During the session of the University Investigating Committee, a memorial, drawn up by the students and promptly signed by nearly all, was presented to that body, exonerating the Chancellor, so far as their knowledge extended, from the charges preferred against him. We thought the ignoring of this memorial showed an almost flippant disregard of the voice of the students.

The desire of the Committee to get at the positive facts in the case, was commendable enough; but why, in many of the charges, the expression of the students should not have as much weight as the statements of those who scarcely enter the University building, and more rarely yet, witness a recitation, it is difficult to see. We believe, with our Chancellor, that the most politic mode of college government is that of treating the students as men and women rather than as mere boys and girls. However well a system of espionage may be adapted to a district school, it totally fails of its object in a college. College discipline may not be so faultless as to escape censure, by an occasional outsider of critical acumen, but when Chancellor and students are as well suited with each other as the afore-said memorial would seem to indicate, little more can be expected in this world